

CHOOSE THE BEST RESPONSE

I) GENERAL SURGERY (60 marks)

1. The most effective method to avoid gas gangrene infection in a contaminated wound after a road car accident is:
  - a. Anti-gas gangrene serum injection
  - b. Penicillin G injection
  - ☒ c. Wound irrigation and debridement
  - d. Rapid suturing of the wound
2. In pulp space infection, all the following are correct, Except:
  - a. Commonly caused by staph aureus
  - ☒ b. Pus is trapped beneath seal under the nail
  - c. May cause necrosis of the terminal phalanx
  - d. Drained by incision over the most tender point
3. A patient with high output intestinal fistula needs nutritional support. Which method would you prefer?
  - a. Tube nutrition via nasogastric tube
  - b. Tube nutrition via gastrostomy tube
  - c. Total parenteral nutrition via a forearm vein
  - ☒ d. Total parenteral nutrition via internal jugular vein
4. The ideal fluid therapy in a patient with pyloric stenosis and repeated vomiting is:
  - ☒ a. Isotonic crystalloid containing sodium chloride
  - b. Hypertonic crystalloid containing dextrose - saline
  - c. Lactated solution containing dextrose
  - d. Large molecular weight colloid containing dextran
5. All the following statements describing salivary stones are correct, Except:
  - ☒ a. Most of salivary stones affect the parotid gland
  - b. Most of parotid stones are radiolucent
  - c. Most of salivary stones affect the submandibular gland
  - d. Most of submandibular stones are radio-opaque
6. A 16 year old boy presented with a swollen red scrotum of 12 hour duration. Which of the following clinical findings favors the diagnosis of torsion testis?
  - a. The patient is feverish and has burning micturition
  - b. Groin pain is sudden and associated with vomiting
  - c. The spermatic cord above the testes is not tender
  - ☒ d. Elevation of the testis reduces the pain
7. The most common presentation of a testicular tumor is:
  - a. Painful testicular mass
  - ☒ b. Asymptomatic testicular mass
  - c. Testicular mass with feminization effects
  - d. Testicular mass with enlarged para-aortic lymph nodes



8. A diabetic patient presented with gangrene of his little toe. On examination he had mild infection at the line of demarcation and absent pedal pulses. The next step in the management of this patient is:

- a. Toe amputation to avoid spread of gangrene
- b. Vasodilators to arrest spread of gangrene
- ✓ c. Angiography to plan for revascularization
- d. Lipid lowering drugs to arrest progress of atherosclerosis

9. The most common hernia in females is:

- a. Femoral hernia
- b. Direct inguinal hernia
- ✓ c. Indirect inguinal hernia
- d. Lumbar hernia

10. The following statement about peritonitis are all true Except:

- a. Peritonitis can be septic or aseptic
- b. Most surgical peritonitis is secondary to bacterial contamination from the gastrointestinal tract
- c. Primary peritonitis is more common in adults than in children and in men than in women
- d. Tuberculous peritonitis can present with or without ascites

11. Regarding achalasia of the esophagus all the following statements are true Except:

- a. Manometry demonstrates failure of LES relaxation on swallowing
- b. Dysphagia and regurgitation are the usual symptoms
- c. Distal-third esophageal adenocarcinomas may occur
- d. Endoscopic botulinum toxin injection of the LES, pneumatic dilatation, and esophagomyotomy are treatment options

12. Which of the following statements regarding the pathology of esophageal carcinoma is correct?

- a. Worldwide, adenocarcinoma is the most common esophageal malignancy
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma is most common in the distal esophagus, whereas adenocarcinoma predominates in the middle third
- ✓ c. Patients with Barrett's metaplasia are more likely than the general population to develop adenocarcinoma
- d. Metastases are characteristically localized to regional mediastinal lymph nodes adjacent to the tumor

13. First-line therapy for usual duodenal ulcer disease is:

- a. Vagotomy and pyloroplasty
- b. Upper endoscopy and biopsy to rule out malignancy
- ✓ c. Evaluation for *Helicobacter pylori*
- d. Serum gastrin determination

14. Regarding proximal gastric vagotomy (super selective vagotomy). All the following statements are true Except:

- a. It entails denervation of the acid secreting part of the stomach
- b. Accelerated gastric emptying of liquids
- ✓ c. Drainage procedure (pyloroplasty or gastrojejunostomy) should be added
- d. It does not increase the incidence of gall bladder stones



15. Regarding Type I gastric ulcers all the following statements are true Except:
- Located along the lesser curvature
  - Normal to low acid secretion
  - Associated duodenal ulceration
  - High frequency of blood group A
16. Regarding gastric cancer all the following conditions increase the risk of cancer Except:
- Pernicious anemia
  - Prior partial gastrectomy
  - Gastric hyperplastic polyps
  - Gastric adenomatous polyps
17. Hodgkin's disease is a malignant lymphoma with four histologic subtypes. Which of the following is not one of the subtypes?
- Lymphocyte predominance
  - Mixed cellularity
  - Lymphocyte depletion
  - Leukocyte-lymphocyte dominance
18. Regarding amebic liver abscess all the following statements are true Except:
- Mortality is higher than that for similarly located pyogenic abscesses.
  - The diagnosis of amebic abscess may be based on serologic tests.
  - The treatment of amebic abscess is primarily medical.
  - Amebic abscess rarely requires surgical or percutaneous drainage, except in the case of an extremely large abscess or bacterial superinfection.
19. An adult male presented with deep vein thrombosis (DVT) which of the following is the preferred treatment regimen?
- Give oral anticoagulants from the start
  - Give heparin first and continue with oral anticoagulants
  - Give unfractionated heparin all through the treatment
  - Give low molecular weight heparin all through the treatment
20. Regarding acute acalculous cholecystitis all the following statements are true Except:
- The disease is often accompanied by or associated with other conditions.
  - The diagnosis is often difficult.
  - The mortality rate is lower than that for acute calculous cholecystitis.
  - The disease has been treated successfully by percutaneous cholecystostomy.
21. Regarding recurrent episodes of cholangitis all the following statements are true Except:
- Suggest the presence of bile duct pathology
  - Occur frequently in patients who have indwelling biliary tubes or stents
  - May be ameliorated by long-term administration of antibiotics.
  - May be complicated with the development of primary biliary cirrhosis.
22. Which of the following statements about gallstone ileus is not true?
- The condition is seen most frequently in women older than 70
  - Air is seen in the biliary tree
  - The fistula is usually between the gallbladder and the ileum.
  - The stone is usually obstructing the terminal ileum



23. Concerning the diagnosis and treatment of hydatid cysts choose the correct statement of the following:

- a. Percutaneous aspiration is an important aspect of diagnosis and treatment of a hydatid cyst.
- c. Casoni test is positive in more than 95% of the patients.
- d. At operation, care must be taken to protect the operative field from spillage of the cyst fluid.
- d. The use of a scolecicide has become obsolete with current surgical techniques.

24. Regarding management of gastroesophageal variceal hemorrhage all the following statements are true Except:

- a. Vasopressin decreases portal pressure through the process of splanchnic vasoconstriction.
- b. Somatostatin is as effective as vasopressin but without the cardiac side effects.
- c. Balloon tamponade can be used continuously for 4 days.
- d. Endoscopic sclerotherapy is more effective than conservative medical therapy.

25. All of the following statements about the embryology of Meckel's diverticulum are true Except:

- a. Meckel's diverticulum usually arises from the ileum within 2 feet of the ileocecal valve.
- b. Meckel's diverticulum results from the failure of the vitelline duct to obliterate.
- c. The incidence of Meckel's diverticulum in the general population is 5%.
- d. Gastric mucosa is the most common ectopic tissue found within a Meckel's diverticulum.

26. All of the following statements about histologic features of Crohn's disease are true Except:

- a. The presence of granulomas involving the bowel wall and mesenteric lymph nodes.
- b. Transmural inflammation (affecting all layers of the intestine).
- c. Internal fistulas are rare compared with ulcerative colitis.
- d. Healing phase is marked by fibrosis with late stricture formation.

27. All the following statements about Hirschsprung's disease are true Except:

- a. There are no ganglion cells seen in Auerbach's plexus.
- b. Suction rectal biopsy is diagnostic if the specimen includes submucosa.
- c. It is more common in girls.
- d. It may involve the small intestine.

28. Regarding duodenal atresia all of the following are true Except:

- a. It may be suspected by the presence of a "double bubble".
- b. Can be detected by prenatal ultrasound examination.
- c. Bilious vomiting without abdominal distention is the cardinal sign.
- d. It is best treated by gastrojejunostomy.

29. All the following statements about choledocholithiasis are true Except:

- a. Common duct stones can originate in the gallbladder and migrate to the common duct, and stones can form de novo in the duct system.
- b. Pigment stones are associated with the presence of bacteria in the duct system.
- c. Common duct stones discovered at laparoscopic cholecystectomy should be treated by postoperative endoscopic extraction.
- d. The serum bilirubin value is usually greater than 15 mg. per dl. in patient with symptomatic common duct stone.

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30. All the following statements about pancreatic carcinoma are true Except:

- a. The majority are ductal adenocarcinomas.
- ☒ b. Less than 20% occur in the head of the gland.
- c. The usual presentation is with pain, weight loss and obstructive jaundice.
- d. Less than 20% of patients are suitable for curative surgery.

31. Regarding erysipelas, all the following statements are true Except:

- ☒ a. Caused by non hemolytic streptococci.
- b. Restricted to the dermis and dermal lymphatics.
- c. Accompanied by abrupt onset with fever.
- d. Has a well-defined raised margin with bullae.

32. There is an increased risk of development of intestinal malignancy in all the following lesions Except:

- ☒ a. Peutz-Jegher's syndrome.
- b. Familial polyposis coli.
- c. Ulcerative colitis.
- d. Diverticular disease.

33. Regarding acute pancreatitis all the following statements are true Except:

- a. Abdominal rigidity and guarding are characteristic early features.
- ☒ b. The serum amylase is characteristically not raised for first 48 hours.
- c. It may cause adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- d. Hypocalcaemia occurs within the first week of the illness.

34. With regard to acute appendicitis choose the correct answer:

- a. The presence of an appendix mass necessitates immediate surgical intervention.
- b. A normal white cell count excludes appendicitis.
- ☒ c. Loss of appetite is a common feature of acute appendicitis.
- d. Rovsing's sign is an increase in pain in the left iliac fossa when the right iliac fossa is palpated.

35. All of the following statements about colorectal cancer are true Except:

- ☒ a. Most tumours occur in the right side of the colon.
- b. Caecal tumours usually present by anaemia and mass.
- c. Left sided tumours are more likely to obstruct than right sided tumours.
- d. Villous adenomas have a greater malignant potential than tubular adenomas.

36. Which of the following statements about total body water composition is true?

- a. Females and obese persons have an increased percentage of body water.
- b. Increased muscle mass is associated with decreased total body water.
- ☒ c. Newborn infants have the greatest proportion of total body water.
- d. Total body water increases steadily with age.

37. All the following statements regarding post splenectomy sepsis are true Except:

- a. More common in children than adults.
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae and Neisseria meningitidis are the most common causative organisms.
- c. Pneumococcal vaccine may decrease the incidence of postsplenectomy sepsis.
- ☒ d. The mortality rate of postsplenectomy sepsis is low.

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38. All the following statements about follicular carcinoma are true Except

- a. It presents at a later age than papillary carcinoma
- b. It disseminates via hematogenous routes
- c. Osseous metastases may be pulsating
- d. Follicular carcinomas are frequently multicentric

39. All of the following statements about acute ischaemia are true Except

- a. It may be caused by embolism, thrombosis and trauma
- b. Calf muscle swelling & turgidity are signs of reversible ischaemia
- c. Delay of capillary refilling is a sign of severe ischaemia
- d. Sensory loss may be reversible after revascularisation

40. Regarding the prothrombin time all the following statements are true Except:

- a. Measures the activity of the extrinsic coagulation pathway
- b. Is normal in liver disease
- c. Can be expressed as the INR when monitoring warfarin dosage
- d. Is prolonged in vitamin K malabsorption (obstructive jaundice)

41. Regarding fresh-frozen plasma all the following statements are true Except:

- a. Contains all non-cellular components of blood including all clotting factors, immunoglobulin and plasma proteins
- b. Cryoprecipitate contains less fibrinogen than FFP
- c. Stored at -30°C for up to 1 year
- d. FFP contain anti-A and anti-B antibodies which may cause hemolytic reaction (ABO compatibility is essential)

42. Regarding ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast all the following statements are true Except:

- a. Can be distinguished from invasive carcinoma on fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC)
- b. Accounts for around 15-20% of screen-detected breast cancers
- c. Is associated with axillary node metastases in 1% of cases
- d. Can be treated by mastectomy or lumpectomy with or without radiotherapy

43. As regards to treatment of hepato-cellular carcinoma (HCC) all the following are true Except:

- a. Liver resection for solitary HCC in patients with preserved liver function
- b. Liver transplantation is indicated in cirrhotic patients with a small HCC
- c. Percutaneous ethanol injections (PEI), cryotherapy & radiofrequency ablation are used when the above measures are not feasible
- d. Traditional chemotherapy is generally very effective and safe

44. Regarding pathological features of ulcerative colitis all are true Except:

- a. Inflammation is limited to mucosa
- b. Continuous lesions
- c. Crypt abscess and atrophy
- d. Perianal lesions are common findings

45. Regarding idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) all the following are true Except:

- a. Is most common in males in their 20s
- b. Is frequently cured in children by corticosteroid administration
- c. Usually requires splenectomy in adults
- d. Majority of patients achieve normal platelet counts after splenectomy



46. Regarding Massive lower gastrointestinal bleeding all are true Except:  
a. Should be investigated by emergency colonoscopy  
b. Is usually a result of carcinoma in elderly  
c. It is caused by angiodysplasia on the right colon & diverticulosis on the left colon  
d. Settles spontaneously in the majority of patients

47. Regarding anal fissures all the following statements are true Except:  
a. 10% occur in the posterior midline  
b. Multiple fissures suggest a diagnosis of tuberculosis or Crohn's Disease  
c. Sphincterotomy has a success rate of over 90%  
d. Sphincterotomy may be associated with minor faecal incontinence

48. Regarding fibroadenomas of the breast all are true Except:  
a. Are benign neoplasms (arise from one cell type)  
b. Most commonly present in late adolescence or the early 20s  
c. Should be diagnosed by triple assessment  
d. At least 20% reduce in size over a 2 year period

49. Regarding extrahepatic biliary atresia all are true Except:  
a. Probably due to intrauterine viral infection  
b. Hepatocentriectomy is successful up to 3 months of age  
c. Presents with jaundice and right upper quadrant mass  
d. Liver transplantation has improved survival

50. All the following statements about the Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) classification system of hemorrhagic shock are true Except:

- a. Class I shock is equivalent to voluntary blood donation.
- b. In Class II shock there will be slight decrease in systolic blood pressure.
- c. Class III hemorrhage can usually be managed by simple administration of crystalloid solution.
- d. Class IV hemorrhage involves loss of over 40% of blood volume loss and can be classified as life threatening.

51. Regarding the diagnosis and treatment of cardiac tamponade, all the following statements are true Except:

- a. The condition only develops in cases of penetrating chest trauma.
- b. Characterized by triad of distended neck veins, muffled heart sounds, and hypotension.
- c. Immediate temporary treatment consists of pericardiocentesis.
- d. Thoracotomy with pericardiotomy and cardiac repair may be required.

52. Dermoid cyst:

- a. Occurs only at sites of fusion
- b. It never appears in the limbs
- c. Only appears at the face
- d. It can be malignant

53. Rhesus factor agglutinin:

- a. Appears in 85% of population
- b. It is only acquired
- c. It is only congenital
- d. It can be acquired or congenital



54. 25 years old male patient developed severe bleeding at site of haemorrhoidectomy 7 days post-operative this type of haemorrhage is :

- a- Primary haemorrhage
- b- Reactionary haemorrhage
- c- Treated mainly by antibiotic
- d- Treated mainly by ligation of the source of bleeding

55. In adynamic intestinal obstruction, all those symptoms occur Except:

- a- Distension
- b- Vomiting
- c- Abdominal colic
- d- Constipation

56. Thyroglossal fistula:

- a- It is only acquired
- b- Can be acquired or congenital
- c- It is only congenital
- d- It never appears except in the middle line

57. In case of tetanus:

- a- The incubation period is very variable
- b- Incubation period is 48 hours
- c- Occurs at sites of deep wounds only
- d- It can produce gram negative septicaemia

58. In thyrotoxicosis all are true Except:

- a- Thyroid paradox is the main symptom
- b- True exophthalmos is a main sign
- c- Sweating appears in the hands mainly
- d-  $T_3$ ,  $T_4$  and TSH are elevated

59. In cystic hygroma of the neck, all are true Except:

- a- Obstructed labour is the main symptom
- b- It is translucent
- c- It is slowly increasing in size
- d- The fluid inside is mainly venous blood

60. Pain in carcinoma of the breast:

- a- Occurs in about 10% of cases
- b- Occurs in about 30% of cases
- c- Does not occur
- d- It is mainly cyclic pain



## II) UROLOGY (15 marks)

61. The most important prognostic indicator in patients with renal cell carcinoma is:

- ☒ a. Tumor stage.
- b. The presence of a varicocele
- c. The presence of hypertension
- d. Gross hematuria

62. The most important diagnostic radiological investigation for traumatic bladder rupture is:

- a. Pelvic U/S
- b. Cystogram
- ☒ c. Pelvic CT scan
- d. IVP

63. The differential diagnosis of a patient presenting with an acute scrotum can be any of the following except:

- a. Testicular torsion.
- b. Acute epididymo-orchitis.
- ☒ c. Massive hydrocele
- d. Torsion of testicular appendix.

64. The followings are absolute indications for TURP except:

- a. Deterioration of renal functions.
- b. Recurrent severe attacks of Haematuria.
- ☒ c. Long duration of symptoms.
- d. Chronic urinary retention.

65. The recommended line of management of a renal tumor 6 cm in diameter is:

- a. Nephroureterectomy
- b. Partial nephrectomy
- ☒ c. Radical nephrectomy.
- d. Radiotherapy.

66. The most common cause of vesico-vaginal fistula is:

- a. Malignancy
- b. Iatrogenic trauma
- c. Congenital cloacal defects.
- ☒ d. Obstructed Labor

67. Ligation of testicular artery will result in testicular atrophy in:

- a. 100 % of cases
- b. 75% of cases.
- c. 15% of cases
- ☒ d. 0% of cases.

68. Squamous cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder can be treated by:

- a. TURBT
- b. Radiotherapy.
- c. BCG instillation
- ☒ d. Radical cystectomy.

69. A nonopaque renal pelvis filling defect is seen on IVP is:

- a. Blood clot.
- b. Tumor
- ☒ c. uric acid stone.
- d. All of the above

70. Local staging of bladder cancer is best done by:

- a. Pelvi-abdominal U/S
- b. IVP
- ☒ c. Pelvi abdominal CT
- d. MRI

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### III) NEUROSURGERY (10 Marks)

71. A middle aged male presented for the first time in his life with worst occipital and neck acute pain :

- a. Should be considered as meningitis until proved otherwise.
- b. Should be considered as cervical disc until proved otherwise.
- c. Should be considered as subarachnoid hemorrhage from ruptured aneurysm until proved otherwise.

72. Lytic lesions affecting disc spaces and adjacent vertebrae are :

- a. Potts' disease of the spine
- b. Metastasis
- c. Spondylosis

73. Delivery of a fetus with shoulder presentation may be complicated by:

- a. Fracture dorsal spine
- b. Erb's palsy
- c. Axillary nerve lesion

74. Urgent surgery is indicated for patients with prolapsed lumbar disc when presented with:

- a. Severe back pain not responding to medications.
- b. Persistent numbness of lower limbs.
- c. Foot drop and urinary retention.

75. Fingers drop only, is sign of

- a. Radial nerve lesion.
- b. Anterior interosseous nerve lesion.
- c. Posterior interosseous nerve lesion

76. In Ulnar nerve lesions at the wrist, the medial one third of dorsum of hand:

- a. Is anaesthetic.
- b. Is hypoesthetic.
- c. Is normal for sensation.

77. The definitive treatment in cases of congenital hydrocephalus is :

- a. Repeated CSF tapping.
- b. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt.
- c. Diuretics

78. The commonest source of extradural haematoma after head injuries is :

- a. Dural sinus
- b. Middle meningeal vessels
- c. Edges of fractured skull bone

79. In cases of compound depressed skull fractures :

- a. Repair should be done immediately.
- b. Skin is sutured and repair done after an antibiotic course.
- c. No need for repair without neurological deficit.

80. Otitis media maybe complicated by:

- a. CSF otorrhea.
- b. Superior sagittal sinus thrombosis.
- c. Cerebellar or temporal lobe abscess



88. Which of the following interventions is LEAST likely to improve the appearance of a hypertrophic scar?

- a. Application of silicone gel sheeting
- ☒ b. Application of vitamin E gel
- c. Intraleisional injection of a corticosteroid
- d. Pressure therapy

89. According to the "rule of nine" in estimating the surface area of burns, all of the following are correct Except:

- a. The perineum is calculated as 1%
- b. Lower limb is calculated as 18%
- c. The head & neck infants are calculated as 18%
- ☒ d. Upper limb is calculated as 18%

90. Superficial burns usually heal in:

- a. 5 to 6 days
- ☒ b. 7 to 10 days
- c. 14 to 21 days
- d. 21 to 30 days

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